

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Soviet Military Schools and Academies

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The military schools in the USSR can be divided into two groups: officer candidate schools and military academies.

Officer Candidate Schools

2. There are many officer candidate schools in the USSR. The entrance requirements for civilian applicants are 10 years of education, a clean political record, and an examination. Requirements for non-commissioned officers entering schools from services are eight years of education, practical army experience, and an examination. Almost all of these schools have two courses: one for civilian applicants which lasts three years, and the other for NCOs with army experience, which lasts two years. Attendance at these schools varies from 300 to more than 1000 students. There may be 100 to 300 graduates from each school annually. Upon graduation students are commissioned second lieutenants and assigned to the line units as platoon commanders. Almost every large city in the USSR has one or several officer candidate schools. I know the following, all of which were identified unless otherwise indicated:

(a) Moscow Infantry School. This is located in Moscow and is the oldest Russian officer candidate school. Curriculum: Infantry tactics and infantry weapons.

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- (b) Kiev Infantry School. Located in Kiev. Infantry tactics and weapons. This school was identified [redacted] During WWII it was transferred to some other location. I do not know whether it was moved back to Kiev after the war.
- (c) Ryazan Machine Gun School. Located in Ryazan. It teaches machine gun tactics and nomenclature of Soviet Army machine guns. Graduates are assigned as platoon leaders with infantry machine gun companies.
- (d) First Moscow Artillery School: Field artillery tactics and nomenclature of field artillery pieces and field howitzers.
- (e) Second Moscow Artillery School: The same curriculum as under (d).
- (f) Kiev Artillery School: Field artillery tactics. Identified in 1940.
- (g) Leningrad Artillery-Technical School ("LATU"). The school is located in Leningrad and has three faculties: optical equipment (instrumental'nyy), pyrotechnical, and mechanical (spetsialisty po pushkam). I do not know whether this school was a universal artillery-technical school for all types of artillery or solely for AAA. I know that the emphasis was placed on AA artillery. Graduates of this school were assigned as chiefs of artillery maintenance shops with artillery regiments, as optical equipment technicians, pyrotechnicians, gun mechanics, and as specialists for all kind of gun maintenance.
- (h) Chkalov AAA School. Located in Chkalov. Curriculum: AAA tactics and nomenclature of small and medium caliber AA guns. Graduates are assigned as platoon commanders with AA units equipped with 37- and 85-mm AA guns.
- (i) Baku AAA School. Located in Baku. Curriculum as in h.
- (j) Tomsk AAA School. This is the former Gorkiy AAA School which was transferred to Tomsk in 1950 after its building was occupied by the newly created Gorkiy Military District Headquarters. It was composed of four battalions each with four batteries. Total attendance was 1500 students. Number of graduates annually was 250. Curriculum: AAA tactics and nomenclature of small and medium caliber AA guns.
- (k) Dnepropetrovsk AAA School. This school was organized in Dnepropetrovsk after the war. (It may have been transferred from some other locality such as Sevastopol). It had the same curriculum and attendance as Tomsk School.
- (l) Kiev Tank School. Tank and tactics of mechanized units and nomenclature of weapons. [redacted] school in 1940 and know that it was later transferred to some other location. I have no further information.
- (m) Leningrad Electro-technical School. Located in Leningrad. Allegedly prepares electro-technicians for remote control equipment. In addition to this, prepares platoon leaders for AAMG companies.

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- (n) Chkalov Aviation School. Located in Chkalov. Aviation-technical and flight school. I have no further information.
- (o) Leningrad Naval School. Located in Leningrad. Four year course.
- (p) Sevastopol Naval School imeni Lenin Komsomol. Identified in Sevastopol in 1940.
- (q) Kiev Signal School imeni Kalinin. Identified in Kiev in 1940.
- (r) Gorkiy Political School. Located in Gorki . Two year course. Graduates are assigned as deputy commanders (political) in company size units.

Military Academies

3. These are higher military schools for officers below the age of 30 years who have practical army experience. The entrance requirements vary according to the specialty taught at the academy, but generally they are rather stiff and the system of selection is rigid. Graduates of these academies are given better chances for advancement and other privileges and therefore officers are very eager to attend these schools. I know about the following academies in the USSR:
 - (a) Frunze Academy in Moscow. This is a War College preparing high level ground force commanders. The course lasts five years. The attendance is several hundred officers. It was organized immediately after the 1917 revolution and at that time it was known as the Red Commanders School (Shkola Krasnykh Komandirov).
 - (b) Voroshilov Higher Military Academy. I have no information available except the name.
 - (c) Kalinin War Academy. Located in Moscow. This is an academy for rear services. The course lasts three or four years.
 - (d) Academy for Military Justice. This is the school for judge advocates. It is located in Moscow. The course lasts four years.
 - (e) Military Engineering School imeni Zhdanova. Located in Leningrad. This is an electro-technical academy where a course lasts four years.
 - (f) Higher Military Pedagogical Institute imeni Kalinina. This is a high military political academy preparing deputy commanders-political of tactical units (battalion up to division). It is located in Leningrad and the course lasts four years.
 - (g) Military Transportation Academy imeni Kaganovich. It is located in Moscow. I have no further information.
 - (i) Intendance Academy imeni Molotova. There are two intendance academies of the same type. One is located in Moscow and the other in Kalinin. I do not know which one is actually called "imeni Molotova". It prepares high level quartermaster and finance officers. The course lasts three or four years.

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- (j) Military Engineering Academy. Located at present in Kuybyshev where it was transferred during or after the war. I have no further information.
- (k) Tank and Mechanized Forces Academy imeni Stalina. It is located in Moscow. The course lasts five years.
- (l) Aviation Engineering Academy imeni Zhukovskogo. It is located in Moscow. The course lasts five years. I have no additional information.
- (m) Signal Corps Academy imeni Budenogo. (Akademiya Sluzhby Svyazi). It is located in Leningrad. The course lasts four years.
- (n) Academy for Chemical Defense imeni Voroshilova (Voyenno-Khimicheskaya Akademiya). It was organized in the late thirties in Moscow. The course lasts four years.
- (o) Military Political Academy imeni Lenina. It is in Moscow. No other information available.
- (p) Army Language School (Voyennyh Institut Inostrannykh Yazykov). It is located in Moscow. The course lasts five or six years.
- (q) AAA Academy. It is located in Yevpatoriya. This was a college level officer school preparing high commanders of AAA units. Four faculties were organized in this school: one for battery commanders; one for AAA battalion and regimental chiefs of staff; one for AAA battalion commanders; and one for AAA regiment commanders. This was the only academy of its type in the USSR.

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